

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the organization of research methodology which is focused on answering the research questions. It is divided into six sub-chapters which consist of the research methods used in the study, the time and place of the study, research instruments, sources of data and data, data collection procedure, and data analysis techniques. The explanation of each part is presented below.

3.1 Research Method

This study was conducted as qualitative study by using descriptive analytical method. Descriptive research is a research that gives an explanation or description of certain situation as clearly as possible without any treatment for the object being research (Kountur, 2004: 53-54). Holloway (1997:43) stated that qualitative research consists of words or actions of the participants which the writer hears or observes. This research was a descriptive analytical qualitative study because the results were presented in a description form. Wilkinson (2000:7) stated that the resulting data of qualitative research is presented in the form of quotations or descriptions, though some basic statistics may also be presented. Meanwhile, Ratna in Pratiwi (2008) formulates the idea as follows:

“Metode deskriptif analitik dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta yang kemudian dilanjutkan dengan analisis, sehingga metode ini tidak semata-mata menguraikan melainkan juga memberikan pemahaman dan penjelasan” (Ratna, 2004: 53)

Ratna stated that descriptive analytical study is conducted by describing facts and followed by analysis. It is not only describing the facts but also giving sufficient understanding and explanation.

3.2 Time and Place of the Study

This research was started on 27th August to 20th December 2013. This study took place in English Department of State University of Jakarta and also conducted in the five translators' office in Jakarta.

3.3 Research Instruments

In collecting the data, there was one instrument used in this study; which is the interview.

3.3.1 Interview

The interview in this study was conducted to strengthen and support the analysis from skripsi, thesis, and dissertation. The respondents in this study were five individual professional translators. They were chosen with convenient/ accidental sampling. Convenient/accidental sampling is based on availability or ease of inclusion. The sample units are only selected if they can be accessed easily conveniently (<http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/sampon.htm> Retrieved on

September, 27th 2013). The questions in interview aimed to get the information from the respondents about the indicators of clarity in translation, and also to strengthen and support the analysis from skripsi, thesis, and dissertation. The writer also gave the worksheet to the respondents. The worksheet in this study was used to obtain data related to the translation clarity indicators of the translation contained in a given text. Also, it was attempted to obtain the translators' explanations about the clarity of the translated text. The writer gave two translated English-Indonesian to the respondents and the respondents should evaluate and give comment whether the translated text is already clear or unclear. Those texts were taken from *Harian Surya* (February, 7th 1993) entitled *The Luncheon* (W. Somerset Maugham). This worksheet had closed-ended type questions, it means that the writer gives multiple answers to questions, whether the text is totally clear, quite clear, or unclear, and the respondents simply choose the answer that has been provided. The writer conducted the interview after the respondents finished working on the given worksheet. The interview was conducted on 23rd August until 17th October 2013 in the five translators' office in Jakarta.

3.4 Source of the Data and Data

The primary source of the data in this research were taken from two *skripsi*, one thesis, and one dissertation concerning about translation quality assessment. The writer collected the data sources from two *skripsi* which were conducted by English Department of Universitas Negeri Jakarta students entitled "*Interraters' Judgement of*

Clarity, Accuracy, and Naturalness of Google Translate” and “*The Translation’s Quality of English Department Students of State University of Jakarta*”; one thesis from Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta student entitled *Strategi Penerjemahan dan Kualitas Terjemahan Buku Manual Handphone Nokia 1600 dari Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia*”; and also one dissertation from Universitas Sumatera Utara entitled “*Dampak Teknik, Metode, dan Ideologi Penerjemahan Pada Kualitas Terjemahan Teks Medical-Surgical Nursing Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*”. Moreover, the writer also collected the data sources by interviewing and giving worksheet to five professional translators as the respondents. The data source of interview was the respondents of interview and worksheet.

The primary data in this study were the discussion on clarity in translation in two *skripsi*, one thesis, and one dissertation concerning in translation quality assessment. The secondary data in this study were the interview transcriptions and the analysis of the worksheet which is indicated the clarity indicators in translation.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

These are the procedures applied in collecting the data of this study:

3.5.1 Primary Data (Skripsi, Thesis, and Dissertation)

1. The writer collected the *skripsi*, thesis and dissertation both in soft copy and printed document.
2. The writer specifically limited the *skripsi*, thesis and dissertation only in the area of translation quality assessment research; the writer took 2 *skripsi* from

English Department of State University of Jakarta, 1 thesis from Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, and 1 dissertation from Universitas Sumatera Utara.

3.5.2 Secondary Data (Interview Transcriptions)

1. Constructing the worksheet design,
2. Constructing questions for interview,
3. Arranging and trying out the worksheet and interview,
4. Revising the worksheet and interview,
5. Choosing five professional translators as the respondents,
6. Distributing the worksheet to the respondents,
7. Conducting the interview,
8. Transcribing the interview and worksheet.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

From the data collecting procedures above, the analysis techniques of the data were using triangulation method:

1. Identify the clarity indicators of the skripsi, thesis, and dissertation (primary data),
2. Classify the indicators.
3. Identify the clarity indicators used by the translators from the interview transcription (secondary data),

4. Classify the indicators.
5. Comparing and combining the result of both primary and secondary data,
6. Drawing a conclusion.